

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1868.

## The Alabama Claims.

The London Times of the 10th inst., gives the basis of the settlement and the present status of the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain, which is as follows: "A mixed commission consisting of two members from each nation, will be appointed to adjudicate all questions arising since 1853, the date of last commission. England's responsibility in the matter of the Alabama claims will be referred to Prussia for arbitration. If the decision is in favor of America, the commission will then investigate the claims. America has withdrawn the question of the recognition of the Southern States by Great Britain during the war. The San Juan business will be referred to the President of Switzerland for arbitration."

It is believed that the Times' statement is incorrect, and that nothing has as yet been settled. It is given out in Washington that our government has given no instructions to minister Johnson since his departure for Europe, to guide him in his negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. Neither the President nor Secretary Seward has received any confirmation of the London Times. The Tribune's Washington correspondent says that Mr. Seward favors the appointment of a mixed commission with an article to settle points of disagreement, but he thinks that Mr. Johnson should be able to settle himself all general principles involved, leaving only minor matters for the commission. The probabilities are that the whole question, together with the voluminous correspondence since Mr. Johnson's arrival in England may be submitted to Congress early in the session, for such action as may seem best.

## Cotswold Sheep.

There is manifest among the farmers of Northern Vermont a disposition to entirely abandon the business of growing fine wool to enter upon that of growing longwool, Cotswold being just now the favorite variety. For this there are several reasons, prominent among which is the general prevalence of the hoof-rot or foot-rot among the fine wool sheep. Another reason is that combing wool of a good quality is worth more in the market than the ordinary grades of fine wool and many a farmer in this section has within the past season paid extravagant prices for coarse wool sheep, supposing that he was getting such as produce combing wool, when, in very fact, the wool produced by them is but the lowest grade of coarse wool, and not at all adapted to the production of worsted goods, and indeed but ill adapted to the production of any valuable goods.

It is astonishing to see men of good general business habits get so excited as to pay the price of good animals for the most utterly worthless ones, yet it is becoming an every day occurrence. There are, in every community, interested individuals who seek every occasion to ridicule everything that is claimed to be "pure-bred," and the prejudices of the masses, thus kept alive, enable these same individuals to palm off their worthless trash at but little less than the prices of the better animals.

We heard it remarked but lately, and by a rather intelligent farmer too, that there is a very great difference in Cotswold sheep, and we could not resist the impulse to respond—"Yes, just as much difference as between a dollar struck at the mint in Philadelphia and one struck at that other mint, supposed to be located somewhere in the vicinity of Dunham Flats. The one is genuine, the other bogus. Of course, there is a difference in animals, even in the same flock, but the difference that the gentleman alluded to is the difference between 'pure bred' and low grade animals."

M. H. Cochrane, Esq., of Compton, P. Q., has a flock of pure Cotswolds, as also of several other of the long and middle wool breeds, each of which is kept pure and distinct, and we would earnestly advise such of our friends as propose to embark in the business of growing longwool, to examine his flocks before buying of persons who have heterogeneous or uncertified flocks.

Burdett Loomis, of Windsor Locks, Ct., and Hon. Harley M. Hall, of East Burke, Vt., are also breeders of pure Cotswolds, whose certificates of purity may be relied upon.

We received, not long since, a letter from Mr. Robert G. Hill, of Elmore, giving an account of his experience with Cotswolds. He has but a small flock on a large farm, peculiarly adapted to them, and has accomplished results that can hardly be hoped for by farmers generally. His April lambs average 100 lbs. in the fall, and he has had them weigh 150 lbs. He sold a lot of wethers—does not say how many or how old—at 12c. per pound, live weight, which averaged 235 lbs.—one weighing 275 lbs. These had been fed six weeks on grain. At the same time, he sold some old ones that had raised lambs, at 8c. per lb.—average weight, 175 lbs. He recommends rais-

ing grades, and says, the second cross of the pure Cotswold ram upon the native ewes will produce fair combing wool. He says, the Cotswolds and their grades and the natives must not be permitted to run together.

Every change is not an improvement, and while we are glad to see those farmers who keep small flocks trying the Cotswolds, and any other new breeds, we cannot but deprecate the tendency to hasty and injudicious changes from comparatively high grade Merinos to Canada mongrels.

An exchange says not a single Democrat was elected to any office within one hundred miles of the publication office of the LaCrosse Democrat.

ESTATE OF THADDEUS STEVENS.—In winding up the affairs of the late Thaddeus Stevens, only about enough personal property is found to pay his debts and his real estate consists of a house in Lancaster, estimated at \$15,000, and his Iron Furnace property, estimated at from \$50,000 to \$80,000. It was damaged by the rebels in the Chambersburg raid, to the extent of over \$100,000, or more than one-half of all Mr. Stevens was worth.

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.

Gen. Grant sustains his reputation for skillful generalship. At 8:15 on Saturday night last, a special train moving as quietly as if its wheels had been tolerably greased glided into the depot of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., bearing Gen. Grant and family, together with several members of his personal staff. So far so good. The modest little President elect had been so far successful in avoiding the gang of political cormorants who had been patiently awaiting his coming in order to nauseate him with formal addresses of welcome, and had hoped to escape to his residence in New Jersey Avenue, a few blocks from the depot, without recognition! Vain hope! He just stepped out of the depot building when a "knight of the whip," sometimes called a hackman, yelled out at the top of his lungs—and most of these gentlemen are not troubled with weak ones—"Here comes General Grant!" This, of course, had the effect of encircling the General, within the space of a few seconds, with a turbulent crowd which rendered his access to his carriage no easy attainment. He did, however, manage to reach his residence finally, and, strange to say, was not bored during the evening with many calls.

ENTHUSIASTIC B. B.'S.

Washington was not far behind hand during the campaign just concluded in organizing various political associations, the Republican portion of which were mainly "Boys in Blue." The rank and file of the organization was composed of a large number of clerks in the several Departments of the Government most of whom obtained leaves of absence to vote in their respective States, and who, of course, deposited their ballot for Grant and Colfax. But unfortunately the B. B.'s had as leaders a few perturbed spirits—men whose sole aim was and is to turn to account their connection with the organization by securing, as early as possible, a good share of the oleaginous offices in the power of the President elect to bestow. This being their objective point, they strove, first by publishing "general orders" and promotions of captains to colonels, and the latter to brigadier generals; and second, by sending a telegram to Grant, at Galena, urging him to accept from them a reception on his return, to impress upon his [the General's] mind the fact that but one organization of "true-blues" existed, and that was the one over which they presided as officers of high rank. Not at all dismayed at the General's reply that he desired no demonstrations, the gallant commanders held a council of war, at which they determined, if they could not congratulate the President elect in person, they could and would extend a similar courtesy to "big Indian" Col. Parker, and several other attaches at army headquarters. This far was actually gone through with on Friday last, to the disgust of General Grant's staff, all of whom have been attached to the military family of the General long enough to understand his repugnance to such a meaningless display.

The enthusiastic "Generals" of the B. B.'s are not satisfied, however, and will finally go a step too far only to be effectually snubbed by Grant. It is necessary to say that the better class of Republicans in the city, knowing Grant's wishes on the subject, have had nothing whatever to do with the hounding process adopted by these political adventurers.

THE WHITE HOUSE QUID NUNC, employed by President Johnson at the White House, is a spruce attired and courteous gentleman, whose special duty it is to telegraph nightly, over the signature of "Data," to half a dozen Democratic newspapers throughout the country, a short despatch which, while it always contains news of a semi-official character, is principally intended as a brief defence of the acts of the present administration. To illustrate: A negro riot takes place in the South, in which

a score or more of colored men are slaughtered; the fact is published to the country when the mail containing Union papers printed in Dixie arrives, and the result is that the people of the North immediately discover that the so-called "negro riot" was simply a massacre of black men by white ruffians. Now, the President does not desire this belief to obtain, and consequently calls for "Data," hands him several despatches which he has, during the day, received from KuKlux Denocrats of the South, who represent provocation for the riot on the part of the negroes, and justify the outrage on the part of self-defence. These despatches he directs "Data" to forward at once to his journals, accompanied with such remarks as his ingenuity may suggest in order to make out a good case for the gentle and lamb-like KuKlux.

Another instance of the working of Mr. Johnson's "little game." There can be no doubt that the unfortunate Binckley was sent directly to New York to open the internal revenue force by order of President Johnson. The result is well known. Binckley came back with a sore head—a used up man—the newspapers had scared him terribly for his persecution of an honest officer of the Government, and the President himself came in for a reasonable share of the unmerciful castigation. It was too much. The White House Reporter was sent for and directed to telegraph to his papers that the President had had nothing whatever to do with the persecution of Mr. Commissioner Rollins, whom he regarded as an incorruptible official, and that all reports to the contrary were not only untrue, but positively malicious. Taking the cue, the Democratic journals at once set up a howl of anguish at the injustice of accusing the President of doing anything so naughty, while the latter complacently smiled at the neat way in which he had disengaged himself from the scheme. Poor Binckley was half wild, and knew not what to do or say. In his desperation he exhibited the President's letter ordering him to commence the prosecution of Mr. Rollins to one of the proprietors of the National Intelligencer, who judiciously advised him to keep quiet, and by no means to show the letter to any one else, telling him that if the President should hear of it, he would at once officially cut off his solicitatorial head. So poor B. shouldered the censure and repressed his gall. If an officer is soon to be removed, "Data's" services are invaluable. Telegrams are published, reflecting on the conduct of the victim, in some instances for several weeks previous to his "taking off," and finally comes the official order itself for the removal of the objectionable official. The position of "Data" is ostensible, that of assistant private secretary, but the principal object in retaining him is undoubtedly to secure such representation through the press of the country as shall shield the devoted head of A. J. from the disapprobation incurred by his official acts. Meanwhile "Data," shrewd fellow, with an income equal to that of a Cabinet Minister, and his monopoly of "items," can laugh at the poor, hard-working, quill-drivers of Fourteenth Street, where he was formerly stationed as telegraphic correspondent of the New York Times.

POOR "BOB" JOHNSON.

Be it known, is the son of President Johnson and bearing his "lucid intervals" may be seen at the White House engaged in the transaction of clerical business. "Bob" or "Colonel," Johnson as he is called by all office-seekers, is a small insignificant little fellow, with a brown gate and features strongly resembling those of his father, but lacking to a lamentable degree the firmness and decision of character possessed by his progenitor. In fact, poor "Bob" is altogether too amiable and is frequently seduced into imbibing so inordinately by place seekers, who think his influence with the "old man" that the result is he is forcibly taken to the lunatic asylum across the Eastern Branch where he "rusticates" until reason once more returns to his "distracted globule." But woe betide the unlucky wight who was instrumental in sending "Bob" to his summer-house. As it is familiarly called! To his credit be it said, the President does not hesitate to order his door-keepers to keep out of the White House any person so offending, and under no pretext will he consent to listen to explanations. This paragraph may be taken as a hint to unsophisticated seekers of place at the hands of A. J. who, although he himself "blushes" to a considerable extent always manages of late to put on no heavier load than his Greenview mule can draw.

"JES SO."

A clerk in a New York mercantile establishment relates a colloquy from which a sprightly youth in the store came out second best. A poor boy came along with his machine, inquiring:

"Any knives to grind?"  
"Don't think we have," replied the young gentleman, facetiously; "but can you sharpen wits?"  
"Yes, if you've got any," was the prompt response; leaving the interrogator at a loss to produce the article.

SHORT FROCKS of all kinds, just received at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.  
WOOL SCARFS of every description, just received at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

## Special Notices.

## Twenty-five Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. Letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.  
N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment. 226 1rdw

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY. Dr. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINK COMPOUND. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other Complaints.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1868.  
POLAND'S WHITE PINK COMPOUND.—After having given a thorough trial, we can confidently recommend Poland's White Pink Compound as a valuable article for the cure of colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints generally. In several cases we have known it to give prompt relief when all other remedies had been tried and failed. It is an article, which in a climate so prone to sudden and severe colds as that of New England, ought to be in every family; and we are sure that those who once obtain it and give it a fair trial, will not thereafter be willing to be without it. Boston Journal.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pink Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our Druggists.—N. W. Judd.  
The White Pink Compound is now sold in every part of the United States and British Provinces. Prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, Boston, Mass. 236-17

## TO FEMALES.

DR. FREDK MORRILL, Physician and Surgeon, gives exclusive attention to Diseases of women. He has made diseases of woman his study for the past twenty years. His practice has been very extensive both in Hospital and in private practice. His reputation has been established in all the city papers, his patients, and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skillful specialist here, and a thorough master of all sexual diseases.  
Dr. Morrill is admitted by the best medical authorities of the country to have no equal in the treatment of Female Complaints, and it is no unusual occurrence for physicians in regular practice to recommend patients to him for treatment when afflicted with diseases in his specialty. Nervousness, the most common of all diseases, both medically and surgically, with private apartments during sickness, and with old and experienced nurses, if they wish.  
The poor advised free of charge. Physicians or patients wishing his opinion or advice, by letter, and enclosing the usual fee, will be answered by return mail.  
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A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; the causes of Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.  
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the worst consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by the use of his "Sole Remedy," and that no condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.  
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## BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

In the whole history of medical discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, as this long-tried and justly celebrated Balsam. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

## Unsolicited Testimony.

From Rev. FRANCIS LORDELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for coughs, colds or sore throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty. I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Fremont Street, and for sale by Druggists generally. 241-4

## GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

From Mr. E. Tucker, Depot Master at Salisbury, Mass.

"I have been troubled for years with a bad humor; sometimes outwardly and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usually, and I used your Salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly. I think, I think, the eradicating nature of the Salve."

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors.  
Sold by all Druggists, at 25c. a box. Sent by mail for 35c. 241-4

## WOMAN.

FEMALES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain to their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and are long producing permanent sickness and premature decay. It is pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The science of medicine which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of these troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BECHU,—Hundreds suffer on insidious and hidden grounds of their sufferings vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am anxious to state, although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-dressed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school as a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When once excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and hips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which upon the very life of their victims are nature has self-contradicted and destroyed.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Protrusions and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BECHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BECHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BECHU, having received the endorsement of the most eminent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Indolence, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysterical General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Pains in the Pelvic Region, and in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMHOLD'S. Take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.50. Delivered in any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMHOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N.Y.

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## 32m-133.

## WELDEN SPRING WATER.

Water from Welden Spring, St. Albans, Mont., which has proved highly efficacious in Scrofula, Cancer, and all diseases of the skin and also for Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver complaints, General Debility, &c., &c., is now on sale, at wholesale and retail, at 218 Washington Street, where books may be obtained containing an analysis of the Water, with certificates from physicians and others, testifying to the beneficial effects in numerous cases where it has been tried.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, 28 State Street, Boston, Oct. 7, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN, Esq., Agent Welden Spring Water.

DEAR SIR: I write to acknowledge the fit I have received from the Welden Spring Water. I have been troubled with Disease of the Kidneys for many years. I have consulted some of the best physicians in the country and received no relief. Some few months ago I was recommended to try the Welden Spring Water. I had not taken it long before I was surprised to see how much good it had done. Since then I always keep it in my room and do not drink any other water, knowing even it will cure me. As I am anxious that you should be benefited by my experience, I fully recommend it to all suffering with same disease. Respectfully,  
J. J. M.

[From Francis B. Dixon, Esq., Counselor at Law and Average Adjuster, Boston.]

17 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, Boston, October 3, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully comply with your request to give my candid opinion of the water of the Welden Spring Water. For some years I have suffered much from Dyspepsia, and using exhausted patent medicines and the prescriptions of many physicians, I was advised to try the Welden Spring Water. I found by using a glass of the water before meals it acted as a tonic and general regulator of the system, enabling me to eat any kind of food without inconvenience. The only evidence I can give of my appreciation of its virtues is a recommendation to every one suffering from Dyspepsia to try it.

Yours truly, FRANK B. DIXON.

QUINCY, MASS., Oct. 3, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN, Esq.

DEAR SIR: My wife has used your Welden Spring Water, and has received great benefit from it. Before she used it she had a cough, and had bled from the stomach and lungs. The cough has entirely disappeared and she is well, or better, than she has been for years.

Very respectfully your old servant,  
JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Proprietor of Hancock House, Quincy.

Letters from many other persons can be seen at the office.

E. S. GOODWIN, Agent, 140 1/2 218 Washington Street, Boston.

## Autumn and Winter

## LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

I HAVE now opened a new stock of the latest goods, to which I respectfully invite the notice of the Ladies of St. Albans and vicinity.

Real Black Thread and Malta Laces.

Real Valenciennes and Chant Laces.

Merino Undervests and Drawers.—Extra Quality.

Merino Hosiery.

Gloves, Mittens, Scarfs, &c.

Dresses, Sacks, & Cloak Fringes and Gimp.

Small Wares, &c., &c.

Making a Specialty of this line of Goods, shall endeavor to keep on hand a good assortment, and shall not be undersold by one.

L. P. KIMPTON, Store next to L. L. Dutcher & Sons.

## The American Cooking Stove

## Again in Court!

United States Court, Dist. of N.Y., ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1868.

JACOB H. SHEAR & JOS. PACKARD, vs.

ZEBULEN HUNT & WM. J. MILLER.

The Honorable Samuel Nelson, Judge.

THIS SUIT was brought for infringing patents on a Shaking or Vibrating Sifter, and the combination of a Sifting and Pan in the hearth of a Cooking Stove, an injunction was granted restraining their use. Me Hunt & Miller have now arranged for a license and will hereafter manufacture and sell under license from us. All other persons are cautioned against manufacturing, selling, or using Stoves with these improvements, as all infringements will be promptly prosecuted.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO., Albany, N.Y.

For Sale by D. M. WALKER, ST. ALBANS, VT.

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## The Best Line of Overcoats in Town

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